"buncoed" about the tariff, as some of them

who now support Bryanism pretend, though

to find, but is supporting the Republican ticket.

Mr. McKinley never concealed his tariff views,

though some Democrats asked him to do so to

make it easier for them. Every Democrat who

voted for McKinley knew that he was voting

for a protective tarlff. Mr. McKinley would

not let him even "bunco" himself with false

understanding. He was not "elected entirely

on the sound-money issue." Gold Democrats

voted for him on that issue, but there were

thousands of voters who supported him on the

Protection issue, and among them were silver

men, like the Californians, who put their finan-

cial theories aside, thinking Protection more

important, just as Gold Democrats put their

silver Protectionists, there were votes enough

in Congress to pass it. It has not yet passed

votes enough to defeat one, and there was noth-

ing that President McKinley, or Secretary

Gage, or Speaker Reed, or any other Repub-

money Senate. Of course, it is an affront, if

those Gold Democrats have become converts to

AN INSULT TO GERMANS.

man descent are becoming indignant at the pre-

that certain volunteer spokesmen of their na-

tionality are seeing to it that their votes shall be

It is evident that a great many citizens of Ger-

notion of Democratic leaders in announcing

age who have reason and sense on their side,

but when arguments addressed to them lack

had their attention and interest aroused, Ger-

to detect and reject spurious appeals and to sup-

voluble and erratic individuals control their

votes and will line them up snugly and safely

behind Croker in November will not be berne

German voters realize that the Democratic

ardly and contemptible, and they are not going

success in the Nation would be hailed as a

triumph for the enemies of financial integrity.

They are not going to poison the sources of se

curity for life and property under the law by

ratifying Croker's scheme to degrade the bench.

On this subject their views are well represented

by the resolution of the German Republican

Central Committee adopted on Monday night,

declaring that "we indignantly resent the wilful

'and brutal assumption of a Tammany boss

when he lays hands even on the independence

of New-York have no fondness for bosses, and

they are in the habit of deciding political ques-

tions for themselves. We advise the men who

are audaciously enrolling them without their

consent under the Croker banner to go out of

NATIONAL BALANCES AND DUTIES.

been in operation a few days over fourteen

merce for the month of September has just

been made, and during the fourteen months

the imports under the present tariff have been

in value \$711,286,874, while the value of ex-

ports has been \$1,407,970,395. Thus there re-

sults an excess of exports over imports amount-

ing to \$696,683,521 during the fourteen months.

Under three full years of the Wilson tariff the

excess of exports over imports was only \$494.

\$30,707. In consequence the imports of gold

exports by \$137,765,346, which is more than

the currency, the credit of the Government, the

confidence of the business world, the activity

of trade and the development of industry by

this influx of gold alone, and yet it has covered

less than a fifth of the difference in value be-

tween merchandise imports and exports. After

deducting the net imports of gold from the net

exports of merchandise, and also deducting any

allowance that can be considered reasonable

dervaluation of imports, for freight money, ex-

penditures of Americans abroad, and all other

items properly belonging to the balance be

tween this and other nations, there must still

remain an enormous sum, greater than the en-

tire balance of trade in any year except the

last, actually due to this country by the finan-

by the transfer of American securities to the

It has been stated so widely, and with such

persistence, that the present tariff was high-

er and more oppressive than the McKinley

tariff that many people have not mustered

patience to ascertain from the official records

whether the statement was true or not. Yet

examination proves that, like most other as

sertions made in denunciation of this tariff,

aggregate of dutiable imports during the four-

teen months covered by the operation of this

tariff has been \$388,664,608, and in these same

months the receipts of the Government from

the rate of duty collected upon the dutlable

imports for the fourteen months has been 46.65

per cent. Under the McKinly tariff in the

three full years of its operation the rate of cus-

toms receipts to dutiable imports was 48.71 per

cent in the fiscal year 1802, 49.58 per cent in

the fiscal year 1893 and 50.06 per cent in the

fiscal year 1894. In the fiscal year 1891 that

tariff was in operation a little less than nine

able imports was somewhat lower. In spite of

enacted, it appears that thus far its rate of

duties upon dutiable imports has been lower

The "bag and haggage" policy seems to be

months, so that the rate of duties paid to duti-

customs duties have been \$181,290,910. Thus

this statement also is entirely untrue.

ownership of this people.

When this month began the new tariff had

onths. The official statement of foreign com-

"and dignity of our judiciary."

that business.

under the present laws.

DALY'S THEATRE 2-8:10-A Runaway Girl. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-

EMPIRE THEATRE 2 8:20 The Libra PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 5:15 The Rivais. GARDEN THEATRE 7:45 Cyrano de Bergerac. GARRICK THEATRE, \$15-A Day and a Night.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-8-Yanker Dodde Dandy.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE \$20-Bride-Elect.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE \$20-Bride-Elect. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Hotel Topsy

IRVING PLACE THEATRE 2-8:13-The Golden Clorec

KEITH'S-Noon to 11 p. m.—Continuous performance, KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15-8:15-The Chris-

KOSTER & BIAL'S -S-In Gotham LYCEUM THEATRE-5:30 The Adventure of Lady Ur-

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S 20-On and Off. MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-8:15-Pique. PASTOR S-12 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2 S - Vaudeville.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-5:15 - The Fortune Teller FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-2-8-The Sign of the Cross.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The American flag was hoisted over San Juan ____ Dispatches from Par's an-nounced that the United States Peace Commis-sioners would not assume the Cuban debt. ____ and east coasts of England. — Sixteen victims of the accident to the Mohegan were buried in the graveyard of the parish church at Falmouth. — Theodor Lerner's expedition, fitted out for the relief of Andrée, has been seized for debt. — At the opening day of the Catwick races, Sloan's mount won the Horley Handicap. — The Bar Society of Nova Scotia gave a dinner to Lerd Herschel. — The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland offered \$20,000 reward for the return of lewels lost on a trip between return of jewels lost on a trip between

DOMESTIC .- Colonel Roosevelt continued his tour of the northern counties of the State, speaking at several places between Glens Falls on thustastic speaking at several places between Glens Falls and Ogdensburg to large and enthusiastic crowds; a big meeting was held in Ogdensburg tast night. — Peace Jubilee exercises were held in Chi-ago with great mass-meetings in the Auditorium and other buildings, at which addresses were made by eminent speakers. — The War Department Investigating Commission held three sessions in Jacksonville, Fla., hearing testimony in regard to the conditions at Camp Cuba Libre. — The Government Industrial Commission in Washington organized and adjourned until November 15. — The Episconal General Convention held services appropriate to the assumption of sovereignty over Porto Rico by the United States. — The Court of Appeals decided that a savings-bank's surplus is not taxable. — Stuart Wadsworth Wheeler, the well-known Harvard football player, died in Boston of typhoid fever contracted in his Army service in Porto Rico.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. — Winners at Mirris Park: Charentus, Gaze, Satin Slipper, Bona Dea, Peep o Day and Nosey.

Arrangements for the mass-meetins in Carnegle Hall on Friday night in the interest of an in-Hall on Friday night in the interest of an in-dependent judiciary and the election of Jus-tices Daly and Cohen were pushed forward, and many applications for tickets were received.

The Union League Club appointed a Campaign Committee numbering 150 members. Campaign Committee numbering lab memors.

— A Democratic mass-meeting was held in Tammany Hall; James B. Eustis presided, and ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and others spoke. — The Commerce Commission held its first meeting in the City Hall and considered the question of docks.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 50 degrees; average, 53%

"LAFAYETTE DAY."

The honoring of Lafayette's memory to-day and the creation of a permanent memorial of him as a gift to France are praiseworthy undertakings. We are, generally speaking, in little danger of excessive here-worship or of too great cordiality between nations. Particularly speaking, there is no such danger at all in the present case. Lafayette was a hero of humanity, deserving all the praise we can bestow upon him, and both past and present circumstances bespeak the fitness of cultivating the closest and warmest relations between the American and French republies. It is a delightful fact that the name of Lafavette has been impressed upon this country more widely than that of most other famous men. Counties and cities and towns and villages, streets and avenues and parks, public halls, hotels and libraries bear it on every hand. It long has been and always will be one of the loved and honored household words of the Nation.

In view of this it might seem to some ungraclous that a voice should have been raised against the project of making this "Lafayette Day" in the public schools and of suspending the ordinary activities of the schools for a Lafayette celebration, and of systematically raising through the schools a commemoration fund. But careful consideration will, we believe, bring conviction that in raising such a voice Superintendent Skinner was justifiable. We have already given expression to convincing reasons why the schools should not be used as canvassing agencies for the collection of funds and why they should not be diverted from their legitimate work of teaching and learning. There are still other arguments against such practices and also against devoting the schools to the celebration of anniversaries or to the commemoration of eminent men, beyond the anniversaries and commemorations established by the law of

For such commemorations almost invariably and inevitably distort the children's views of historical events and characters. We have said that Lafayette deserves all the honor we can pay him. Yes; but it is no honor to Lafayette to extel him at the cost of the undue belittlement of others, his comrades and coworkers. And if a day of the school year be given to him the immature and injudicious minds of the scholars will almost certainly be impressed not only with the true notion that he was a great man, but with the false notion that there was no other comparably great man in those times that he and Washington were the only men worthy of special commemoration. That will be not so much a tribute to Lafayette as a detraction from the others. Let the children be taught to honor Lafayette, by all means. But let that be done in the regular history lessons, where Lafayette will appear in his proper setting and in his proper relation and proportion to the other great men of our Revolutionary era.

Again, if you once begin such celebrations, where are you to stop? We owe gratitude to the French Lafayette. But we owe it also to the English Chatham and to the German Steuben and to the Polish Pulaski. Are we to set apart a day in the school calendar for each of them? Lafayette was a brave soldler and an

able commander. But so were many others in that war to whom no special attention is paid. The greatest of them all, save only Washington himself, was Nathanael Greene, and there are

few who have had so little commemoration. No. Let us give the fullest meed of praise to the gallant, chivalrous Lafayette and of gratitude to the generous nation that produced him and gave him to us. But let us do so with the judgment and discretion that are due to so august a subject. We shall bener him best by giving him his proper place in history and by teaching our children to regard him not as a giant among pygmles, but as a great man among great men.

CROKER'S CRIME AND BLUNDER.

Democrats living outside of the city of New-York who deeply felt the affront of Croker's dictation at the Syracuse Convention are in a mood to be profoundly impressed by his deliberate scheme to take personal possession of the courts of justice, though it is not probable that they needed any additional revelation of his intentions to extend his sway in every direction and dominate the State. These men saw with indignation and alarm that their representatives at the Democratic State Convention had no voice in its proceedings; that their advice was not sought or heard; that one man was doing all the business of the party; that he had not the slightest regard for the judgment and preferences of the party's workers and voters beyond the limits of the metropolis. They saw him nominate for Governor a man who had never been mentioned as a candidate, and if in their astonishment they did not immediately comprebend the significance of that nomination their eyes were quickly opened. They perceived that with one Van Wyck carrying out to the letter Croker's plans for the government of one-half the people of the State and another Van Wyck sitting in the Executive Chamber at Albany and wielding the immense power of a Governor in perfect sympathy with the Mayor and his master the project of individual domination over this Commonwealth would be far advanced.

To these Democrats, scattered all over the State, and to a multitude of other citizens of independent or Democratic proclivities such a programme could not fail to be startling and offensive. They dislike and distrust Tammany Hall under all circumstances, and in the Tammany Hall of Richard Croker they see that organization at its worst. We believe that if the demonstration of his purposes had stopped with the adjournment of the Syracuse Convention it would have been enough to secure their defeat. But it did not stop there. The vanity of the boss had undermined his reason, and in an insane moment he supplied the final and utterly revolting proof of his intentions. He set aside a learned and upright Justice of the Supreme Court for the explicitly avowed reason that he had refused to obey the orders of Tammany Hall. There was not even an attempt at disguise. Justice Daly was rejected because he would not violate his oath to please the organization. "He is not my servant, let him shift for himself," was the substance of Croker's response to every plea and remonstrance.

Here, then, we have the programme, so far as it has been perfected. The executive office, which administers the general affairs of the whole State; the Mayor's office in this city, which under the new charter has wellnigh complete control of the vast and multifarious interests of the metropolis of the New World; the Supreme Bench, to the utmost limit of the boss's power to create, to cajole and to terrorize-these are to be the agencies and the implements of the Croker despotism. To suppose that such a programme can be carried out is to suppose that a majority of the people is made up of fools and knaves. A majority so compounded can never be more than temporary. We do not believe it can exist long enough to win a single election. If anything in politics was ever certain, it is now certain that Croker's determination to debauch the judiciary has aroused intense indignation in all parts of the State. Our firm conviction is that it will grow and spread and find overwhelming expression at the polls.

MEETING THE ISSUES.

The Democrats who are prating about State issues will soon be wanting to discuss the polley of expansion and the management of the War Department as the sole matters of interest in choosing a Governor of New-York, if Colonel Roosevelt continues to meet every State issue as frankly and boldly as he meets the canal talk and tells the people that, no matter what party nominated him, if elected he will be the Governor of all the people and exercise him display in every public station. The people know Colonel Roosevelt and believe in him, believe in his absolute honesty and independence. Even his opponents testify to his honor, ability and courage, and their only hope is to obscure his personality and found a campaignson denunciation of what this or that Republican has done hitherto. Unless Colonel Roosevelt can be successfully represented as the legatee of whatever there was censurable in the last four years of Republican administration, and unless people can be diverted from all thought of the infinitely more censurable acts of the previous Democratic administrations, including the Maynard theft in which Elliot Danforth had a part, the Democrats are hopeless. For them to succeed in that attempt requires Colonel Roosevelt's own assistance; and though they have bragged that he would help them and would be muzzled by his associations, he unkindly refuses to accommodate himself to their plan of campaign. At Kingston he brushed aside all their predictions that he

would hedge, and said: The chief thing that you want to know about cur candidate is as to whether or not he will perform his duty exactly as he sees it and will make the honest performance of duty the one test applicable to all public servants. A grave question has arisen as to the management of question has arisen as to the management of the canals of this State, and the proper admin-istration of the canals is inseparably connect-ed with the welfare of the State. Remember that all the knowledge of the maladministra-tion of the canals has come from the report of the commission appointed by the present Gov-ernor. If elected Governor I shall have the most exercising investigation made into the adminsearching investigation made into the admin-istration of the canals. If there is any trouble with the system upon which they have been administered I shall do all that within me lies to see that that system is corrected. If the trouble has arisen because of any corruption in any public servant or because of any failure to perform his duty by any public servant, that man shall assuredly be punished, wholly without regard to any question of personal or political consideration.

Yesterday, at Whitehall, he met the Demoerats with equal frankness, and asked them some pertinent questions in return:

My optonents say that they want to conduct this campaign on State issues. I will meet them on every State issue they raise, and on one they dare not raise, the issue of an upright judiciary.

Now let them dare to speak out on National issues, as I dare to speak out on State issues. Do not let them dodge. Let them say whether they are for gold or silver. They prattle about dishonesty in the canals. If I am elected Governor. I will see that no dishonesty is allowed, and if any man is dishonest or has been dis-honest, assuredly I will punish him, no matter what personal or political influence he may

have.

They talk about honest canals, but they do not dare to raise their voices about either honest or dishonest money.

We have to elect not only a Governor but a Legislature that will choose a United States Senator, and we have also to elect thirty-four Congressmen.

That Senator and those Congressmen will have That Senator and those Congressmen will have to vote on free-silver legislation. Do you wish to have the return of the prosperity interrupted? Do you wish to have these faint-hearted and cowardly supporters of free silver sirike a

teiling blow in this behalf? For, mind you, if the State of New-York goes Democratic at this election, it will everywhere put new life into the movement for free silver.

and Andersons and Hornblowers and other Gold Democrats who comfort themselves in supporting Bryanism with the thought that this is a State election by reminding them how the Gold Democrats rejoiced over the Gold Republican victory in Oregon last spring, and shouted that the cause of honest money had been strengthened throughout the whole country. If a gold victory in a small Western State meant so much, how much more would a Bry-

These are the sort of arguments that the Democrats will not want to face. When Colonel Roosevelt says, "On State issues there is "not one question that they can raise that I "will not meet. There is no question upon which I will not declare myself unequivo-"cally," and proceeds to show that he means what he says, he puts his enemies on the de-

Porto Rico yesterday became part of American territory. The Spanish performance of that part of the compact embodied in the protocol has been reasonably prompt, and no signs have appeared of serious intention to evade the obligation by persistent delays, or to nullify it by claiming that evacuation should not come until a final treaty of peace has been arranged, or to destroy the value of the territory to be evacuated by such prolonged delay as to ruin estates silver and are working to secure a silver Senand starve out inhabitants. That precisely such ate and House of Representatives. But in that intentions have been indicated by the action of case who is doing the "buncoing"? Spanish authorities in Cuba, some of which have since been disavowed, it is true, makes a suggestive contrast. Accepting to the full later denials of authority for various official acts by Spanish journals or others, the fact still remains that the conduct of the officials has been remarkably different in Cuba, and suggests quite different intentions, from the conduct of the

The island of Porto Rico was from the first recognized as extremely important to the United States in a military and naval aspect. It is readily made capable of defence against powerful assault, and could in fact be speedily rendered a vast fortification, wellnigh impregnable against assault by any Power which would have to move an invading force across the Atlantic. Some of its harbors afford almost ideal opportunities for the establishment of coaling and repairing stations, being capable of perfect defence, while others of commercial importance are too shallow to permit entry by powerful ships of war or are capable of defence by torpedoes. The structure of the island permits swift interior communication from any point to any other needing defence. The population is hearty in rejoicing over escape from oppressive government, and if wisely ruled will become zealous in upholding American authority. The island is so productive already, and yet contains such great undeveloped resources, that the opportunities for American capital are peculjarly inviting. The new enterprises thus established will vastly improve the condition of the population and tend to render its support of American authority more hearty. At the same time such development will render the Island far more important to American trade and manufactures, contribute greatly to the wealth of this country and enable its population to buy much more largely of American products than they have bought hitherto from other countries. Indeed, the resources undeveloped and in part unknown may be expected to occupy the attention of capitalists and of skilled workmen of this country for years to come before the value of the island as a possession can even be approxi-

tlement in regard to the government of Cuba, and it rests with the authorities of the United States to provide as early as may be such gov-American Union.

A QUESTION OF "BUNCOES."

When they came into power the currency was forgotten in the heading rush to enact a law prohibiting imports under heavy penalties. The fact that President McKinley was elected by the votes of low-tanif Democrats should have constrained him to some decent moderation in imposing duties

Democrats were not deceived or "buncoed."

Then he cleverly made ridiculous the Shepards anite victory in New-York mean as a threat of

THE NEW TERRITORY.

Spanish authorities in Porto Rico.

mately estimated. Porto Rico comes to this country free of all the embarrassment which may attend any seternment in it as will best promote the prosperity of the people and their hearty loyalty to the

Since our esteemed contemporary "The New-York Times" suspended its fight for sound during the fourteen months have exceeded the money and devoted itself to securing for the State of New-York a Bryanite Governor and in any like period in the entire history of the a Bryanite United States Senator, and to giving country. No one can calculate how great a aid in the election of a Bryantie House of change has been effected in the stability of Representatives, it has been naturally anxious to justify itself after the street boy's method the same independence which they have seen of "You're another." Misery loves company, and it is highly honorable in "The Times" to wish to discover that Republicans are no more devoted to sound money than it is. We sympathize with this longing, and yet we feel bound to enter a mild remonstrance against our neighbor, even for its own precious comfort, turning the Republican into a silver party | for interest and dividends due abroad, for unin such fashion as this:

Gold Democrats voted for the Republican candidate in the Presidential election of 1896 on the express and reflectated assurance that the Republican party could be trusted to safeguard the corrency They were decelved, they were defrauded, they were "buncaed." There was urgent need of currency reform. The retirement of the greenbacks and the establishment of the currency upon a sure basis would have put the money system of the country beyond the danger of attack by Populists and cheap-money natics. By such a reform the Republicans and have kept their pledge to safeguard the

fact that he was elected entirely on the sound-money issue should have prompted him first and above all to take thought how our money might be kept permanently sound.

The Gold Democrats have not trusted in vain. The Republican party has safeguarded the currency. It is sound to-day. Every dollar of it is as good as a gold dollar. The Gold Every premise made by the Republicans in the campaign of 1896 has been kept. It is perfeetly true that a reformed currency law is needed to put the country beyond the danger of attack by Populists and cheap-money fanaties, but there has never been an instant when the Republican Administration could have secured the passage of such a law, simply because of the presence in the Senate of a ma jority of enemies of sound money, like Senator Murphy, whom "The Times" is working to re- all assertions to the contrary, which have been elect. The Republicans have safeguarded the constantly made since the present tariff was currency up to date perfectly, and need only power to carry out their pledge still further and safeguard it for the future by legislation than in any of the three full years covered by which shall place it beyond the power of the Executive to put us on a silver basis, as he now could do. Secretary Gage and the Finance Committee have been at work on currency measures which are understood to be substantially perfect, and if the Republicans can obtain a torney, and is trying to send Elliot Danforth to working majority in the Senate such measures preside over the Senate which he once helped to can be made laws. That event depends on the organize by fraud. retirement of Senator Murphy and some of his silver colleagues and on a Republican victory. If "The Times" wants the pledge of 1896 kept it should continue its assistance through the period necessary for keeping it, and not turn to help the Bryanites, because they were after

going into force in Crete at last. In the Crokerian code of Judicial ethics the Supreme Court Judge who does not provide 1896 in an intrenched position, where they could at first only be cooped up harmless, but

the McKinley tariff.

places for the Mike Dalys recommended to him by Tammany is not worthy of Tammany countenance or support. It is well to have the law laid down with perfect distinctness, so that the public may know what the Wigwam elects its

judges for. Croker has laid it down plainly enough. They must do the bidding of Tammany their leader, John M. Palmer, has no such fault | not only in their appointments, but, under the rose, in their decisions, if they want its support.

> A Spanish paper complains of "the vagueness and lack of clearness of the protocol." Curious how the vision is influenced by the point of view. To us the protocol seems particularly clear and explicit.

When the people of this State approve Maynardism, and reward Danforth for stealing a Senate seat for Edward Murphy, and give Croker power to punish rural as well as city judges who are not "satisfactory," it will be time enough to consider McKane's petition to be restored to the citizenship which he forfolied by his election crimes.

Free Trade theories aside, thinking Sound The late Secretary Bayard deserved English Money more important. The Administration appreciation and gets it posthumously in generwas pledged to both Protection and Sound It is said of him in one admiring Money, and has kept its pledge concerning journal that "he had none of the brusque, busboth. It passed the high protective measure 'tling mannerisms we are inclined to expect from promised to pass, first, because, including 'his countrymen" and that "his fluent and pol-'ished oratory was entirely free from the idioms 'peculiar to American speech." The writer proba currency bill, because the silver men had ably had in mind the "brusque, bustling mannerisms" of John Lothrop Motley and "the dioms peculiar to American speech" in the disourse of James Russell Lowell, both Ministers lican leader could do but keep the credit of the to London before Bayard. It is not every Briton country good and maintain the gold standard who becomes absurd whenever he tries his hand at international civility, but that some of them "The Times" thinks it an affront to Gold do this particular eulogist of the late Ambassa-Democrats to ask them to help secure a sounddor duly attests.

PERSONAL.

As President McKinley entered the station at upon two sides of a passage that was roped off and protected by the police. Half-way across the platform a woman with a kodak dodged the guard a sprang out before Mr. McKinley. The Chief of F lee, who led the procession, ordered her away, b the President interferen and took off his hat that she might get a better view of his face. Bac ing raphilly a few foot in advance he got

east for the Tammany ticket. That element of Mr. Bayard in "The London Times": "In the autumn of 1856 I went to Washington, but immedithe population may be strongly influenced by exately before leaving Lord Iddesleigh (formerly Sir perienced writers and speakers of their own lan-Stafford Northcote), then Foreign Secretary, sent or me to his room in the Foreign Office, and explained he was writing a personal letter to his those qualities the deficiency is fatal. Having fear friend Mr. Bayard, and would I carefully convey it to him? In Washington, my 'letters' having been duly sent in to the Secretary of State, on the mans are accustomed to do their own thinking. ister, Sir Lionel Sackville West, took me down to the Department of State to introduce me personally. It was my first sight of Mr. Bayard's now well-known features and figure, and as we were unhered in that fine face was actually bent in tears over the desk before him, and all he could do was to point out, lying on the top of the personal letter from Lord Iddesleigh, the telegram announcing his sudden death that morning in Downing-st. The tragic scene remains vivid in my mind. As Mr. Bayard subsequently explained, in the Washington negotiations of 1876-71 he and Sir Stafford Northcote had formed a very close and enduring friendship, and right in the midst of perusing this warm personal letter from Lord Iddesleigh came the chilling telegram of his death. Mr. Bayard had a large heart for his friends as well as for all markind." ster. Sir Lionel Sackville West, took me down to port order and honesty at the polls. So it is w. The impertment hypothesis that a few policy of silence on the silver question is cowto be fooled into supporting the party whose

Holman Hunt, the English painter, now seventy years old, has just been elected an honorary mem-per of the Royal Society of British Artists. James A. Davis, who died last week in Dorchester

ounty, Md., steered the first steamer that crossed Lake Erie. Chicago at that time consisted of three brick houses. Horace J. Wickham, who after a service of twenty-four years has just left the Government

envelope works at Hartford, Conn., designed the intricate machine that cuts the envelope, impresses the stamp, prints the return request, folds and gums the paper, and counts, bunches and wraps the completed speciopes. The Germans

The keeper of the University records of Harvard

University is trying to make a complete list of the Harvard men-officers, graduates, undergraduates and temporary members of the University in any department-who have served in the war with Spain, and asks the co-operation of Harvard me in securing the information desired. The fac-that are especially wanted concerning each ma-are (i) dates of mustering in and out, (2) name a organizations in which he has served, (3) his rain (4) his record, if by reason of distinguished service or wounds or sickness or death, or from any other cause, it is distinguishable from that of others is his command. This applies to those who served is camps of preparation, as well as to those who say service against the enemy. The list will eventually Spain, and asks the co-operation of Harvard men service against the enemy. The list will eventually be printed in "The Harvard Graduates" Magazine.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The pastor of a church in Chicago, on leaving his study, which is in the rear of the church, one lay last week saw a little girl friend of his talkng to a stranger. "What was that man saying to you, Madge?" he asked, as he came up to her Oh," said she, "he just wanted to know if -- wasn't the preacher of this church." "And what did you tell him?" asked the pastor. The girl frew herself up with an air of great pride. "I told him," she answered with dignity, "that you was the present incumbrance."

Reed-Why don't you turn your attention to some more serious work? Instead of those ephemeral paragraphs why don't you write for posterity? Wright-I do. If I didn't write Jokes my kids would go hungry.—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

It is pointed out that on November 4, 1863, Naeon III addressed a peace circular to the Powers. Like the Czar, he invited the Powers to take part n a peace congress having more especially for its object the revision of the Pact signed at Vienns in 1815. The Congress proposed by Napoleon III fell through, Great Britain, after some hesitation, refusing its adherence to the project, and Austria and Prussta following suit. The Prusstan Minister at the time was the then unknown Otto von Bismarck-Schönhausen, the future Iron Chancellor, who replied to the invitation: "It is not with compromises, but with the sword and with blood that he questions at issue in Europe will be settled."

An Ungrateful Wretch.—"Agnes married a man who was reared in an orphans' home."
"Well, how did that work."
"He told her that her pumpkin pie wasn't as good as the matron used to make."—(Chicago Record. clers of other countries on demand, or else paid

The Tuskegee Institute of Alabama has just re eived its first student from Porto Rico-a fine-looking and promising young colored man. students from Porto Rico and from Cuba will enter Tuskegee as soon as the Government quarantine

regulations will permit. In a Utica kindergarten school a few days ago the subject before the class was the hen. Among other questions asked by the teacher was "What does the hen have that we have?" the teacher at the same time placing both her hands on her head to indicate the portion of the body referred to. The teacher was much surprised as well as amused when a little girl quickly answered, "A combinate the portion of the body referred to. The teacher had placed one hand on a comb in her hair.—O'tica Observer.

Among those driven out of Starksville, Miss., by the approach of the yellow fever are the faculty and students of the State Agricultural College, of which General Stephen D. Lee, a cousin of General Fitzhugh Lee, is president.

Mr. Strikyer-Confound it! the way they tax us is

simply outrageous.

Mrs. Strikyer-How much is it, John?

Mr. Strikyer-Why.

Mrs. Strikyer-Why. John, they've evidently
marked them down from \$20. Hurry up and take
edvantage of it.—(Truth).

The French Minister of War has ordered bicycles to be supplied to two legions of the gendarmerie, who will use them in ordinary service. They have been forbidden to use them hitherto, because it was feared that some members of the force would go to greater expense than they could afford in supplying themselves. In 1897 a legion stationed in

satisfactory results; but nothing further was done in the matter until the present order was issued. A New Idea.—Actor—I can't imagine how D'Art manages to get such favorable notices from the dramatic critics.

Journalist—Ferhaps he acts well.

Actor—By Jinks! I never thought of that.—(New-York Weekly. We believe it was Mr. Edward M. Shepard who was prosecuting attorney and sent McKane to State prison. New he is whitewashing at-

the neighborhood of Paris used some bloycles with

The opening of the new Opera Comique in Paris officially fixed for November 15; but it is thought that the interior decorations cannot be entirely finished by that time. Rehearsals will soon be begun on the stage, however. The manager, Albert Carré, has ordered a ballet of Charles Lecocq, to a book by Catulle Mendes, called "The Swan,"

THE DRAMA.

"THE CHRISTIAN" AND ITS CRITICS.

A STATEMENT FROM MR. HALL CAINE,

I am asked by many friends and well-wishers if the rantive of "The Christian" has not been grievously misunderstood in some quarters. My answer be direct and emphatic and it need not be very long. The public has not misunderstood the motive of the play. When people pay for seats in a theatre and go there to be entertained they are in an honest frame of mind, and it is easy to make them understand. The people who pay for their seats at the Knickerbocker Theatre understand "The Christian."

But the people who go there because they must, because going to the theatres is their every-day work, may, or may not, be in an honest frame of mind. They may be tired of all theatres and all plays, weary of all entertainment, sick of all labor, stupid and soured and disappointed. Under such conditions it is not only easy for a man to misun derstand the motive of a play,-there is a perpetual temptation to him to do so. Then, if he is old and worn, if he has seen much labor, if his ideals are rooted in the past, if his own life has yielded no results adequate to his gifts, it is not only hard for him to be generous, it gives him a great deal of trouble to be just and honest.

Such appears to be the case, in a few instances, with the writers who have claimed to find "The Christian" an unchristian play. One of these writers tells his readers that the fanatic who has not got beyond carnal temptation has not gone very far. There is only one way to deal with a state. a deliberate and palpable misstatement. There is no carnality in the relations of John Storm and Glory Quayle. There is no excuse for saying there exists anywhere so much as the suggestion pality, and the critic who makes the statement ought to be disvoiced. He is not an honest man,

A religious enthusiast built on the lines of the early Christians, counting the body as nothing and the soul as all in all, conceives the idea that a girl whom he loves is being demoralized by association with certain men. He tries to rescue her from ruin, and she will not be rescued. Then a Voice seems to come to him from heaven: "Save her at all costs. She is tottering on the brink of hell. Better a life ended than a life degraded and a soul destroyed." He resolves to kill her body that he may save her soul.

Now this is a resolution coming out of the very heart of spiritual love and religious enthusiasm It has inspired the righteous fanatic a thousand times. The history of religious persecution is full of this incident. You may find it in the Bible. You may hear its echo in the words of St. Paul; Deliver him up to Satan for the destruction of the body that his soul may be saved in the day of the The man goes to the girl's rooms, on this errand,

The girl fights for her life and saves it. How? By the sacrifice of Her virtue? There is not the redecency. The scene of her struggle is the last illiustration of the purity of her character. She meets the man on his own terms. He loves

her: that is the first fact. His love is the root of his fanaticism. She conquers his spiritual frenzy by an appeal to his human affections. One by one sha brings back the memories of their happy and innont childhood; tells him of the days when they played and sang and rowed together, says she old times. Now that she is a famous actress she sometimes gets herself up on the stage in the jersey and stocking-cap of earlier days, and in the middle of a scene she bursts out crying.

The human chord is touched but the man strug gles to hold on to his fanatical purpose. "Why do you remind me of those days?" he says. "Is it to make me realize the change in you?" "Am I so much changed?" she answers, and to show him she is the same as ever, and it is only the surroundings of her person and her life that are different, sh tears down her hair from its knot, that it may fall on to her shoulders like the hair of a young girl, dress may resemble her girlish jersey

"Look at me," she cries. "Am I not the same as ever?" In other words, "Isn't this she whom you loved when she was an innocent girl and you were a happy boy, and no evil thoughts of the world and the flesh and the devil had come between us?" The woman conquers. Spiritual frenzy gives place to human love. The man in the man triumphs The fanatic in the man falls.

Thus far the incident was made to go in the novel and at that point, for artistic reasons which seemed to me sufficient, the incident ended. Even then here was no excuse for hurtful interpretations, but there was, at least, a plausible explanation of them. planation, either, for any hurtful interpretation whatever. On the top of the climax Storm is torm Closure arms and turned into the street and the evil machine of the play, intruding himself into the woman's room with the expectation of surprising her in her lover's arms, finds her on her knees praying for his protection

I need go no farther. The people who see "The Christian" don't need this exposition of the motive of its central incident, but for those who do not go to theatres, and for those who might stay away from fear of an unchristian illustration of Christian character, I have, with extreme refuctance and deep personal regret, taken this unusual means of defeating the purposes of what I am sorry to call a most hurtful and intentional falsehood.

HALL CAINE The "one" literary sinner specifically indicated

in the above statement is the hideous miscreant who writes this paragraph. In his deplorable condition of age, decrepitude, penury, cynicism, stupidity, and universal disgust it is, of course, bard for him to be generous and well-nigh impossible for him to be just, or honest. But if this miserable being, feebly tottering on the confines of irretrievable ignominy, might be allowed to summon the lingering relics of his ancient candor, he would like to say that never for one instant did the thought which Mr. Caine has ascribed to him come into his mind; that never for one moment did he even dream of imputing a low, bad, or in any way unworthy motive either to Mr. Caine, or to Mr. John Storm, the hero of Mr. Caine's novel and play. Malign, and venomous, and abandoned as this senile creature knows himself to be, he would have been horrified at such a thought, and he is frankly astonished at such an imputation. When he wrote that "a religious enthusiast who has not got beyond carnal temptation has not travelled very far," all in the world that he meant to say was that,-speaking generally, and with reference to a class of persons and & representative mental and physical condition,an ascetic devotee who is still capable of being in love with a woman has not made much progress on the road to asceticism. The remark had no intentional reference whatever to Mr. Calne's modern paraphrase of the sacrificial scene in "Othello," but was a mere philosophic comment on the ingredients of fanatical character. A finer phrase than "carnal temptation" might, perhaps, have been selected with which to designate man's love,-although such phraseology would, probably, have been indersed by both Saint Anthony and Saint Augustine, the principal historic and ecclesiastical sufferers from that complaint; but it is not every writer who possesses Mr. Hall Caine's exquisite felicity in the choice of language-a felicity which seems to be associated with great sweetness of temper, lovely refinement of style, and a most urbane and benevolent tolerance, even for an old and worn wretch who, as he dodders into the evening twilight of a misspent life, is actu-

FIRE CHIEFS AT ST. LOUIS.

WILLIAM WINTER

ally able to gaze upon the play of "The Chris-

tian" without being paralyzed with admiration.

St. Louis, Oct. 18.-More than four hundred delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers, composed of active and retired fire chiefs in the United States and Canada, are in the city. Many are acompanied by their wives and families. Mayor Zeigenhein welcomed the chiefs to St. Louis. After President A. J. Kennedy, of New-Haven, Conn., had responded the convention organized for business. This is Fire Chiefs' Day at the St. Louis Exposition, and special efforts are being made to entertain the delegates.